THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1087.] SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

The high bred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle or carriage horses

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Hatkins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having claims against the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his estate since his death, are earnestly requested to have them properly authenticated and made known to the administrator, without loss of time; and those inebted to the estate are solicited to come forward to settle and pay their respectiue debts.

S. JONES, *Administrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

Pursuant to a law of the last session of Assembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,

Six per cent. Stock of the United States,

2396 Dollars 11 Cents,

of Deferred Six per cent. and

28,814 Dollars 58 Cents

of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the state of Virginia; persons inclined to purchase will please to make their propositions by letter, or otherwise, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, Treasury Office, March 11, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *Mansfield Watkins*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. Sates," hath been awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the present month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tuesday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Union Tavern, has removed to the upper apartments of the brick tenement occupied by Messrs. Amos and Thomas Ladd, to which apartments communication is had by a passway leading from the street door to an easy flight of stairs, that ascend directly to them; where she begs leave to inform, it is her purpose keeping

BOARDING and COFFEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accommodation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to those that may favor her with their company.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

At a meeting of the Common Hall for the city of Richmond, called by the Mayor and held at the house of William Rose, in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1803:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give notice in the newspapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a Poor-House; and will receive proposals from undertakers for building the same, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The proposals must be made in writing.

A Copy—Teste,

Adam Craig, C. C. H. C. R.

The celebrated English Stallion,

BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use.) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Reunion, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock course, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subscribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of starting.—To this sweepstake there are three subscribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The subscription to be kept open until the first day of April. Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwise.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purse of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is also a subscription opened for a sweepstake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running two mile heats The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongst the subscribers, and to be run for, after the colt sweepstake is run on the first day. Good Stables and litter furnished at the ground for race horses. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every person on horse back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themselves, come in free.

NOTICE!

THE Cells in the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg, in the apartment appropriated for Males, being filled, no Male patient can be received therein, until some of the Cells are vacant, of which notice will be given when that shall be the case. *By order of the Directors.*

February 12th, 1803. 3t

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, } *Assignees.*
THO's WHITE. }

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Having purchased that well known stand, formerly called Ellis's, now the

GROVE-TAVERN,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced publican at the same, where those who may think proper to favor him with their patronage, shall receive every attention in his power, being determined to procure the best of Liquors, comfortable Beds, and well furnished Stables, for the accommodation of travellers.

This tavern being nearly central between Richmond and the noted Bowling-Green Tavern, he flatters himself it will be found a convenient stand for those who travel the stage road.

SAMUEL BURRUSS.

Grove-Tavern, Caroline, March 8, 1803.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. IV.

By our treaty with Spain, it will appear, not only from the fourth and twenty second articles, but from the nature, and obvious construction of the others, that Spain can neither shut up the navigation of the Mississippi, take away the American right of deposit at New-Orleans, or cede Louisiana to a foreign power, without the previous consent of the citizens of the United States.

Art. IV. is as follows: "It is likewise agreed that the western boundary of the United States which separates them from the Spanish colony of Louisiana, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi, from the northern boundary of the said states to the completion of the thirty first degree of latitude north of the equator.—And his Catholic majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river, in its whole breadth from its source to the Ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by *special convention.*"

One of the most important clauses in this article is the last. The phrase *special convention* cannot allude to a convention between the king of Spain and the power he might permit to navigate the Mississippi, but a convention for that purpose between him and the United States. For if it regarded the former only, it would have been either differently expressed, or entirely omitted. If two persons have the exclusive privilege of fishing in a river the mutual property of each; the one would never think of saying to the other, "*I shall permit no stranger to fish in this river without making an agreement with him to that purpose*"—but his words would be, "*I shall suffer no stranger to fish in this river without your consent, and a special agreement to that effect.*" The question of the Mississippi is precisely the same. The line of division between the United States and the Spanish territories is by the IV. Art. in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi. Consequently the river is the mutual property of each; and the United States were equally entitled to say to the king of Spain, "We shall extend the privilege of navigating the Mississippi to no other power without a *special convention*; a convention with you for that liberty." This is the only possible explanation of the clause. Those who argue otherwise, give a decided right over the whole breadth of the Mississippi to the king of Spain, in contradiction to the words of the treaty, which expressly declare that the line of division "is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river." It therefore follows, that Spain had no right to cede Louisiana to France, without the previous consent of the citizens of the United States. This will also appear from other articles in the treaty, although the IV. is the most material, and the one of greatest importance to this country.

The XXII. Article—"The two high contracting parties, hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be further increased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to their mutual commerce all the extension and favor, which the advantages of both countries may require."

"And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the IV. Article, his Catholic majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandize and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of their stores, and his majesty promises either to continue the permission, if he finds during that time, that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it there, he will assign to them, on another part of the banks of the Mississippi, an equivalent establishment."

In this article, there are two circumstances which deserve particular attention. The privilege of deposit at New-Orleans for three years; and in the event of Spain finding this privilege prejudicial to her interests at the expiration of that period, then an equivalent establishment on the banks of the Mississippi shall be granted. But the article at the same time declares, that the deposit at New-Orleans shall be continued, if at the expiration of three years, Spain finds it not prejudicial to her interest. Now from the date of the treaty, more than twice three years have elapsed, and Spain never challenged our right of deposit until within these few months; but if only a single day had elapsed, after the three years, without Spain objecting to the extension of the privilege, and affording an equivalent establishment on the banks of the Mississippi; the right of deposit at New-Orleans, according to the words of the article, was continued without any limitation of time. We have therefore no business to negociate about this question; or to solicit another place of deposit in lieu of New-Orleans. It is yielding our right to New-Orleans, which three years have confirmed, and of which Spain cannot deprive us, without infringing and violating the XXII. article of the treaty. If Mr. Jefferson accept of any other port but New-Orleans as a place of deposit, he will thereby resign to Spain a most important privilege of his country, and will afford a precedent for the most dangerous species of invasion of property. With France the United States have no concern in the Mississippi navigation. Spain was not entitled to cede Louisiana without the consent of the United States; and if she cede or abandon the Province to others, without a convention with us to that effect, it is the duty of the citizens of the Union to take immediate possession of it. Suppose two individuals hold a house between them, on the condition that neither shall admit a stranger into it without the liberty of the other: if one of the two leave the house without acquainting his partner, will not the other unquestionably take possession of the empty half, as well as his own? Common sense would dictate this mode of procedure in such a case. The navigation of the Mississippi was the joint property of Spain and the citizens of the United States; and Spain was not to extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers without a special convention with her neighbors. If she therefore abandon her part of the privilege, does it not become the property of the United States? Have not the citizens of the Union a right to seize upon it, to prevent strangers usurping it? If they do not, they are equally to be blamed with the house-holder who would suffer all the world without distinction, to enter into the apartments left open by his partner.

That Spain had no right to cede Louisiana to a foreign power, without the consent of the United States, appears also from the V. article.

Art. V.—"The two high contracting parties shall, by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers, which, by the preceding articles, form the boundaries of the two Floridas. And the better to obtain this effect, both parties oblige themselves expressly to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary: so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit these last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of his Catholic majesty or his Indians, in any manner whatever.

"And whereas several treaties of friendship exist between the two contracting parties and the said nations of Indians, it is hereby agreed that in future no treaty of alliance or other whatever (except treaties of peace) shall be made by either party with the Indians living within the boundary of the other,

but both parties will endeavor to make the advantages of the Indian trade common, and mutually beneficial to their respective subjects and citizens, observing in all things the most complete reciprocity, so that both parties may obtain the advantages arising from a good understanding with the said nations, without being subject to the expence which they have hitherto occasioned."

This article evidently implies, that Spain was to retain possession both of Louisiana, and the Floridas, and not cede them to others; for how could she engage "*to maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations, who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers,*" after they were subject to another power, and Spain had not a single man nearer to them than Mexico? If Spain held by this treaty the privilege of ceding Louisiana and the Floridas whenever she were inclined to France, without consulting the United States; the V. article would have been otherwise expressed. In place of engaging to maintain "*peace and harmony among the several nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers,*" she would only have engaged to maintain this peace and harmony during the period the country was in her possession.

Spain has not only violated and broken these articles which I have mentioned, but the XVI. This article expressly declares, that "liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of con raband." The article then enumerates those which are contraband, and those that are not. The latter consist of "all sorts of cloth, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with all species whereof they are used to be made, gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, brass, coals; as also wheat, barley and oats, and any other kind of corn and pulse; tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugars and all sorts of salts: And in general, all provisions which serve for the sustenance of life." &c. &c. &c. These this article reckons free goods. But what does the letter of Carlos de Grandpree, colonel of the royal armies of Spain say, dated at Baton Rouge, the 22d of December, 1802.—"Under the date of the 16th instant, the intendant general of the provinces tells me, that the citizens of the United States of America can have no commerce with his majesty's subjects—they only having the free navigation of the river for the exportation of the fruits and produce of their establishment to foreign countries and the importation of what they may want for them.—As such I charge you, so far as respects you, to be zealous and vigilant, with particular care, that the inhabitants neither purchase or sell any thing to the shipping, flat bottomed boats, barges," &c. &c.—This is not only a direct violation of the treaty, but an open and avowed declaration of hostilities. Spain could not possibly have declared her inimical designs in a more explicit manner. Is it therefore prudent or politic, that the United States, under such alarming circumstances, should remain unarmed and unprepared, and instead of seeking to regain their rights by national fortitude, to have recourse to the suppliant and humble mode of negociation?

PERTINAX.

VIRGINIA:

At a superior court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 15th day of March, 1803,

BETWEEN

Overton Cosb and James Gregory, surviving partners of James Mills, & Co. Benjamin Day, Thomas Goodwin and John Minor, executors of Charles Mortimer, John Hatley Norton and George F. Norton, surviving partners of John Norton & Sons, Benjamin Strackleford, and Beverley Whiting, administrator de bonis non of Francis Whiting,

Plaintiffs,

AND

William Nelson, only surviving executor of William Armistead, deceased, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of the said William Armistead, late an infant, but now of full age, Defts.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the 15th day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thursday, February 17.

Mr. White's Speech on Mr. Ross's Resolutions concluded.

These observations, Mr. President, are urged upon the supposition that it is in the power of the government to restrain the impetuosity of the western people, and to prevent their doing justice to themselves, which by the by, I beg to be understood as not believing, but expressly the contrary. They know their own strength—they know the feebleness of the enemy—they know the infinite importance of the stake, and they feel, permit me to say, sir, with more than mere sensibility the insults and injuries they have received; they are now all alive on this subject, and I believe will not submit, even for the approaching season, to their present ruinous and humiliating situation. You had as well pretend to dam up the mouth of the missippi, and say to its restless waves, ye shall cease here, and never mingle with the ocean, as to expect they will be prevented from descending it—without the free use of the river, and the necessary advantages of deposit below our line, their fertile country is not worth possessing, their produce must be wasted in their fields, or rot in their granaries—these are rights not only guaranteed to them by treaty, but given to them by the God of nature, and they will enforce them with, or without the authority of the government—and let me ask, sir, whether it is most dignified for the government to lead or follow in the path of honor; one it must do, or give up that western country. But independent of these considerations, those people have other solid claims upon the government for immediate support. Under your auspices and with the promise of your protection, at the hazard of their lives, they explored and settled a wilderness; the lonely desert. They have transformed into cultivated fields, the haunts of the wild beast; they have made them the seat of science, & where but a few years since was heard only the savage yell, their industry and enterprize have reared towns and villages and planted polished societies. They are our fellow citizens, our friends and our brothers, and we are bound by every obligation of good faith, and every sentiment of honor, not to abandon them for a moment. It is now in our power, without difficulty or danger, to redress their wrongs, and to remove forever, the possibility of like indignities to the nation—But Mr. President let Buonaparte once take quiet possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, and we shall have a war indeed: nothing but the length of our swords, and the best blood of our citizens will ever make it ours—his object is universal dominion: and the hero of Italy, the military despot of France, a man whose towering ambition bestrides the world, whose will is now the law of nations, with fifty million of people, and the resources of Europe at his command, will be a foe not easily vanquished; and I repeat, sir, let him only set his foot on that shore, let him but plant a single standard there, and he will never yield it but by inches to superior force.—He knows well the value of the position, he knows that it must become one of the first in the world, and that it now offers higher temptations to a powerful ambitious and intriguing people than any place on earth. It is the only key to the immense regions watered by the Mississippi and its tributary streams, to a country, larger in extent than all Europe, surpassed by no portion of the world in fertility of soil, and most of it, in climate a paradise—But, Mr. President, what is more than all to be dreaded, in such hands, it may be made the means of access, and corruption to your national councils, and the key to your treasury. Your western people, will see in Buonaparte, at their very doors, a powerful friend or a dangerous enemy—and should he, after obtaining complete controul over the navigation of the Mississippi, approach them, not in the menacing attitude of an enemy, but under the specious garb of a protector and a friend—should he instead of embarrassing their commerce by any fiscal arrangements, invite them to the free navigation of the river, and give them privileges in trade not heretofore enjoyed—should he, instead of attempting to coerce them to his measures, contrary to their wishes, send missionaries into their country to court and intrigue with them, he may seduce their affections and thus accomplish by address and cunning, what even his force might not be equal to. In this way having operated upon their passions, having enlisted in his service, their hopes and their fears, he may gain an undue ascendancy over them.—Should these things be effected, which God forbid, but Bonaparte in a few years has done much more, what let me ask honorable gentlemen may be the consequences? I fear ever to look them in the face. The degraded countries of Europe, that have been enslaved by the divisions and distractions of their councils, produced by similar means, afford us melancholy examples. Foreign influence will gain admittance into your national councils, the First Consul, or his interests, will be represented in the congress of the United States, this floor may become the theatre of sedition and intrigue—You will have a French faction in the government, and that faction will increase, with the rapidly increasing population of the Western world. Whenever this period shall arrive, it will be the crisis of American glory, and must result, either in the political subjugation of the Atlantic states, or in their separation from the Western country; and I am sure there is no American who does not view as one of the greatest evils that could befal us, the dismemberment of this union. Honorable gentlemen may wrap themselves up in their present imaginary security, and say that these things are ajar off, or that they can never happen; but let me beseech of them to look well to the measures they are now pursuing, for on the wisdom, the promptness and energy of those measures, will depend whether they shall happen or not—and let me tell them sir, that the want of firmness or judgment in the cabinet, will be no apology for the disgrace and ruin of the nation.

A single moment more, Mr. President, till I call to the recollection of gentlemen the language of experience, and endeavor to impress upon their minds yet stronger, the importance of the resolutions on your table. One of the first statesmen of the age we live in, the celebrated Mr. Fox, in a most learned and eloquent speech lately delivered in the house of commons, taking an extended view of the affairs of Europe and of the particular situation of the British empire, explicitly declares, that he considers the preservation of national honor, to be almost the only legitimate cause of war; that he holds that doctrine upon the plain principle, that honor is directly and inseperately connected with self defence, and if says he, it can be proved, that the national honor has been insulted, or the national dignity disgraced, it is a fair and legitimate cause of re-commencing hostilities.—These Sir are the noble sentiments of a man, who for thirty years past has supported one of the most conspicuous characters on the great political theatre of nations, who has during that time been unceasingly the favorite of the people, and the jealous advocate of their rights and liberties—they are entitled to weight.

I hope I shall not be charged with a want of delicacy towards the feelings of honorable gentlemen on the other side of the house, when I say, that there was a time, even in the infancy of our government, when a soldier and a statesman, the greatest and the best of men was at the head of the administration, that the most powerful nation of Europe, would not have durred us with such an insult as we have received. I refer to the days of Washington, days of which he was the distinguished pride and ornament, but days that alas, are now gone, and he, unhappily for his country, with them, never, never to return. In those days we were indeed comparatively weak and poor, but a national sentiment and feeling was kept alive, that disdained to submit tamely to insult:—and now, or, when we have grown rich and strong, when our overflowing treasury, our increasing energies and population, are the burthen of every executive message, and ministerial communication, when our wealth, our power and our resources are the boast of every American, shall we see, at our very doors, with meek and philosophic forbearance, the dearest interests of our citizens, trampled in the dust and the dignity of our people insulted by an impotent and now degraded nation, and instead of the commanding tone and manner that becomes a nation, of republicans, instead of taking justice into our own hands and avenging these insults and injuries, shall we stoop to send a minister abroad to supplicate, for what? For justice—for the restoration of our indisputable rights of which we have been stripped by violence; there to whisper at the foot of a throne, our national sensibilities, which we fear even to speak of but in secret at home, lest Castilian pride should be offended. I hope not sir, I hope energetic measures will be promptly adopted, that this senate will recommend them, and that we shall not lose an hour in preparing to exert the means which God has given us of enforcing the rights that belong to us by TREATY and by NATURE.

DEBATE

In the Senate of the United States on the report of the committee to whom was referred the Memorial of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

The following is the Report of the Committee, consisting of Mr. Morris, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Ogden.

"That the petitioners were judges of "certain courts, inferior to the supreme "court, constituted by an act of the 13th "of February, 1801, and duly commissioned to hold their offices during good "behaviour.

"That while holding and exercising "their offices, an act was passed on the "8th of March last to repeal the said "act of the 13th of February, 1801, and "transfer the duties of the said judges "from them to others.

"That a question has arisen, whether, "by reason of the premises, the said petitioners be deprived of their offices.

"That this question depending on the "construction of the laws and constitution of the United States, is not properly cognizable by the Senate.

"The committee, therefore, conceive "it improper either to give reasons, or "express opinions; but they consider it "as a question of high and serious import and believe that a speedy investigation and final decision is of great "moment to the commonwealth.

"Wherefore, they submit the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the President "of the United States be requested to "cause an information in the nature of a "*quo warranto*, to be filed by the attorney-general against Richard Basset, "one of the said petitioners, for the purpose of deciding judicially on their "claims."

Mr. Morris. I rise, Mr. President, as chairman of the committee whose report you have just had the goodness to read, for the purpose of explaining their reasons.—If this were a common or an ordinary occasion, if no heats had been excited, if there were no unpleasant, no tormenting recollections, a measure so plain, so easy, so simple, would require neither argument nor persuasion. It would be adopted for its own interior evidence, and from the the general sense of propriety. Unhappily, Sir, this is not the case. Serious differences of opinion have existed, and still exist on the subject with which it is connected. From these have arisen disputes, divisions, bickerings. There is not, I fear, in the minds of men, that calm impartiality which is needful to fair investigation.—There remains much of prejudice, of irritability.

Before I proceed to an explanation, therefore, I find myself reduced to the painful necessity of praying gentlemen to perform a great duty to this Senate, to themselves. I must entreat them to hear with patience, coolly to consider, and then decide according to the dictates of reason and justice.

Your committee have pursued the course which appeared to be proper, not only in itself but according to the existent circumstances.—Gentlemen will easily see that they might have made an elaborate report, containing a long detail of reasons to establish a favourite conclusion. And a slight knowledge of the forms of business will shew, that they might have placed that report at length on your journals. But would this have been right?—Would it have tended to conciliate?—Would it have been a proper return for the unanimity with which your committee was chosen?—Surely it would not: And is it not the duty of every good citizen to heal, as far as possible, the wounds of society? To calm those irritations which disturb its repose? To remove all things which may alarm, torment, or exacerbate?

We have heard, from those who are more in the confidence of our cabinet than we are, for we have no such pretensions, that there is reason to believe that this country is on the eve of war. I hope not. I hope we shall not be visited by so great a calamity. But if this be our doom, let us prepare to meet it like men, with boldness, with unanimity. Let us banish, let us destroy every circumstance that can excite or keep alive a spirit of party. Let the proudest foe be informed that he will find us firm. Let us march hand in hand, like a band of brothers, in the plain road of duty, and whether it lead to victory or death we know it is the path to glory.

Mr. President, your committee have no intention, no wish to revive a discussion of points already settled. While the act of last session was in agitation we opposed it steadily, pertinaciously. But that act has become a law, and to the authority of the law we bow submissive. While in suspense, we thought it our duty, as senators, to oppose it. But since it has been adopted, according to the forms of the constitution, we know that as citizens we are bound to obey. With these deep impressions, then, of what is due to the supreme law of our land, I shall proceed to the report of your committee, and endeavour to explain its several parts.

Gentlemen will perceive, that the question which the memorialists have submitted to our investigation is, whether the law of last session has deprived them of their office of judge.—Your committee consider this question as not being cognizable by the senate. It is not for the senate, nor the representatives, nor both combined to interpret their own acts. We are a part of the legislature. A part of the executive power is also delegated to us. If the judiciary be added it will constitute a tyranny. It is, indeed, the very definition of tyranny which has been given by those best acquainted with the subject. This senate can have no wish to arrogate power. It is too just, too wise. If a sense of propriety did not prevent, prudence alone would forbid the attempt. This body is too feeble for the exercise of so much authority. Its form, its constitution, the mode and manner of its creation and existence, the strength and structure of its members, render it incapable of sustaining a greater weight of power.

The other house, indeed, immediate representatives of the people, may do much. Borne on the heady torrent of popular opinion, they may, and they will usurp all power. This will be the first step towards military despotism. But the senate can have no such madness. If we can preserve what the constitution has intrusted to our care, it is as much as can reasonably be expected. Nor can we preserve it but by our integrity, and by that respect which justice inspires; for "*Our cloud of dignity is held from falling by the weakest wind.*"

The second proposition of your committee is indeed a corollary from the first. They consider this question as cognizable by the judiciary alone. It is gone from us forever; and is, from the nature of things, before the judiciary, in common with all other laws. To agitate it again can produce no benefit, can tend to no useful object, can accomplish no desirable end. Our opinion, whether to affirm or to deny, can be of no avail. The other house, indeed, have given an opinion favourable to the claim. This may appear a strange assertion to gentlemen who have amused themselves with reading in newspapers what are said to be the speeches of the members; But it is not from such sources that we are to derive the opinions of a legislative body, nor do they rest on such frail authority. By recurring to the journals of the house, I find that on the day of they took up a resolution reported by the committee of the whole, purporting that the memorialists "*late judges of the circuit courts,*" have leave to withdraw their petition: And on this it was moved to strke out the words "*late judges,*" &c. which motion was carried by a small majority. Now then, I say, that, if not directly, yet by clear implication, by strong and necessary inference, the house have declared, that these gentlemen are still judges. That they *were* judges is a fact unquestionable and of public notoriety. To say, then, that they are not late judges is to say that they still hold their office, that they are *now* judges.

Such, then, is the opinion of the house. And they, in the plenitude of their power, may venture to express that opinion. But we may not. It does not become us to prejudge. It is neither wise to commit our authority, nor just to influence the tribunals of our country.

Your committee, Sir, have ventured to express their belief, that the question should be speedily settled. I learnt in early youth, from the volumes of professional science, that it is expedient for the commonwealth, that a speedy end should be put to litigation. And if it be important that litigation should cease between man and man, how much more important that a litigated point of public right, which interests and agitates the whole community, should be laid at rest? And if this be important in the general course of things, is it not, under present circumstances, indispensable? And how is it to be effected?—By an exertion of legislative might?—By force?—Remember.—Force will excite resistance. Such is the nature of the human heart. Free citizens revolt with disdain at the exercise of force. But judgment commands their prompt, their willing obedience. When the law is known, when it is declared by the proper tribunals, all will bow to its authority. You may then expect a full, and quiet, and general submission. But while it is litigated and uncertain what the law is, differences will exist, and discord will prevail.

[Remainder of Mr. M's speech in our next.]

SAMUEL MYERS,

In the house opposite the Union Tavern, lately occupied by S. & S. Myers, has for sale the following

ARTICLES:

ANTIGUA RUM.	per.
Green Coffee.	Flanders Sheetings.
Java ditto.	Damask table cloths with Napkins
Sherry Wine.	Bandanne Handkerchiefs.
Pepper.	Linen Check do.
Scotch Snuff.	Glass Ware in cases, containing Tumblers, Decanters, and Mugs.
Castile Soap.	
German Steel.	
Demijohns.	
Folio, Quarto Post and Foolscap Pa.	

A Quantity of Square

PAVING STONES,

And a large Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Of an excellent Quality.

March 8, 1803. wp4w

Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1803.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sloop Sophia, Gray, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Ship Atlantic, Howe, Falmouth.
Sch'r. Harriot, Meckins, New-York.
Sloop Little Jim, Smith, do.
Jenny, Jameson, Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening arrived in this city, Col. AARON BURR, Vice-President of the United States.

General CÆSAR BERTHIER is appointed chief of the staff in the expedition to Louisiana. *(London paper.)*

There are no newspaper communications, or paragraphs, so disgusting as those, whose designs are to ridicule religion. A confused scribbler and witling, frequently intrudes his jargon upon the public with this intention, through the medium of the Watch Tower of New York. He subscribes himself *Comus*, and a most contemptible buffoon the creature proves himself to be. The Watch Tower or American Citizen of the 8th instan', is occupied with nearly a whole column of his discordant and low observations, which can have no other tendency but to corrupt and debase the minds of youth. He begins his piece with—"There is a time for all things." Lamentable indeed must be the state of the world, if ever there shall be a time for indulging ourselves in blasphemy, and in scorntul jests at the expence of of virtue and honest merit! It is to be sincerely regretted that there are in this country printers to be found, so depraved, as to give publicity to stuff of this description. The *Clintonian Citizen Comus* veils himself according to his character in a mask, but such a mask as easily discovers the *drift* and *aim* of his unchristian disposition. He sets John Adams up as the post at which he affects to dart his poisoned arrows; but he takes care, at the same time, to hit the true and the only support of the happiness of society. New-York has been for many years the most infidel city in the umon; but at present, it may be regarded, as the very centre of Atheism. Between Tom Paine, Blind Palmer, Comus and the Columbian Illuminati, the virtuous citizens of that town really deserve to be pitied.

What strange arguments the democratical prints advance, in order to confute their opponents! The Clintonian editor has laboured through a whole column to prove that the testimony of Mr. William Hunter of Newport deserves no credit, because his father, Doctor Hunter, was a tory during the revolution! How much more rational would it be in the federalists to say, we doubt the information of Duane, because nobody knows who his father was, or what country produced him. We never heard of the man, until he proclaimed himself at Philadelphia as a British fugitive expelled from Calcutta. We doubt the veracity of Cheetham for the best of reasons—because he has been detected in a number of falsehoods; nor do we know who his father was, more than Duane's. We challenge both Cheetham and Duane to produce a certificate of the respectability of their ancestors, signed by one honest man, previous to their arrival in this country. Far be it from us, by saying this, to impeach the character of every person who cannot boast of the virtues of their father or grandfather. We know that many of the first men who ever figured in the world were descendants of obscure commoners. But we think that persons such as Cheetham and Duane ought to be the last to throw reflections of this nature.

Duane says that federalism is in a weak condition at head quarters. If Duane mean by federalism, the federal constitution, we certainly agree with him;—for in the hands of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, it is not in the most secure of hands. Men who will sanction the smallest violence to be laid on property over which they are the guardians, will make but indifferent defenders against an open enemy.

Would not Mr. Jefferson have acted more becoming his presidential capacity, if he had sent a messenger directly to our minister at the court of Madrid, with orders to receive an immediate and categorical answer relative to the conduct of the intendant of New-Orleans, than by sitting out Mr. Monroe as an envoy extraordinary? In the various contests which Grear Britain has had with Spain, there never was an instance of an envoy being sent to negociate in the first instance. Both in the affairs of Falkland Island and Nootka Sound, king's messengers were sent express from London to the British ambassador at Mabrid, with orders to receive an immediate explanation from the Spanish court. The government of Britain, about whose expences so much has been said, never dallied for weeks in such cases, about fitting out a negociator, but sent one of the first messengers that were in the way to the minister established for those purposes. If Mr. Jefferson had acted with the same fortitude and policy, we might have received before now the answer of the Spanish court.—Twelve weeks have elapsed since the first accounts reached Washington of the Port of New-Orleans being shut. This was time sufficient for a courier to have gone and returned from Madrid; but in place of this, we have only to announce the sailing of Mr. Monroe from New-York. And in what manner has Mr. Monroe at length gone? Not in a fast sailing packet, but in a heavy Hamburgh merchantman!—Not to Cadiz or Corunna direct, but to Havre-de-Grace, or some French port, the New-York papers say. Nothing is more common than for merchants to send pilot boats from America to Europe on matters of importance. These vessels can run from New-York to Corrunna and back again in six weeks; and a pilot boat would have answered the purpose of conveying a messenger, though its accommodation might not fit Mr. Monroe.

A new pamphlet has appeared on the embassy of Mr. Monroe, by the author of *the address on the cession of Louisiana and translation of the French memorial.*—We have not seen the pamphlet itself—but the following are a few of the observations contained in it, as extracted from the Evening Post:

"The conduct of governments is sometimes easily predicted. They who are conversant with the history of the world, have reason to expect a like catastrophe in dramas that have a general resemblance to each other. Faction and revolution are, in all ages, productive of uniform scenes, which teach us nothing but the inconsistency and folly of human nature. Sometimes, however, there occurs events to which the keenest foresight was blind, which confound and defeat all our calculations, and compel us to admit, that men are sometimes, in the most important cases, actuated by mere infatuation or insanity.

"Who, for instance, could have ventured even to guess that the drama of Louisiana would have concluded in an *embassy*? Not the opponents of the present government. It is true that the first magistrate stands not at a very illustrious height in their esteem. They never dreamed that fortitude and magnanimity were in the list of his virtues.—To see a great way before him: to decide promptly and resolutely: to prefer the arbitraments of swords to the contest of wits: to discover that seasonable war is frequently the surest means of peace, and the most effectual way to prevent bloodshed, were never thought to belong to him. In ordinary cases, therefore, what could we expect but that the president would hesitate; psuse; shrink; tremble at the sound of war? What else could be expected by those who regard him as weak, visionary, timorous and irresolute; whose hand is well enough qualified for the nice adjustment of quadrants and telescopes, but far too feeble and unsteady for managing the helm of government?

"But what is the supreme magistrate in a government like ours? What but the minion of his ministers, the tool of legislative majorities! His conduct is seldom, or never, entirely dictated by his own mind. It must be modelled by what he foresees to be the will of his party, or it will be nugatory. Representative or senatorial concurrence is requisite to make it effectual. What is in some degree true of all presidents, by virtue of constitutional limits, is in a remarkable degree, true of the present. His character, in the eyes of his political opponents, while it inclines him to cowardly and dilatory measures, in cases where a decision must be made by himself, disposes him to lean upon the aid and counsel of those who surround him; to study the interest and pleasure of his party, and to do, not what is intrinsically right to be done, but what the upholders of his throne will approve. If an embassy, therefore, had been the mere offspring of the president's brain, his enemies would not have wondered at the monster. But the progeny must be ascribed to the party that rules, and hence alone the astonishment which it excites.

"They have not been usually blind to their own interest. There is no reason to suppose they have a natural antipathy to the welfare of their country. Where their own aggrandizement is promoted by schemes salutary to the nation, they will not surely feel their ambition slackened. They are not so perverse as to pull the roof upon their own heads, merely to overwhelm the rest of the world, who chance to be collected under it; yet in what other way can we explain their conduct.

"When we pretend to discover motives of this conduct, in their anxiety to humour their adherents: to maintain inviolate their economical plans: their unwilling[illegible]o renounce and abandon so early the pleas which they urged with such success against their predecessors in power: in their wish to shun the necessity of loading with taxes and debts, those whose voices they procured merely by lightening the burden: we grossly under-rate their common sense. We rid them of one species of insanity merely to impute to them another, since these latter views imply as evident and memorable a chaos of the brain as any other views that can be imagined.

"For if the adversaries of the government expected not that the aggressions of the Spaniards would be followed by an embassy, what must be the reflections of its friends among the people? No reigning distinctions of party could tend to make any of us insensible to injuries from Spain. There was no bias in favor of that nation that could make us blind to its encroachments, and patient to its insults. The present government has no where warmer and more useful partizans than the people of the west. Would the utmost contempt be manifested for their interests by those who were bound in gratitude and policy to evince the warmest regard for them?"

From the Charleston Courier of 8th inst.

The following article of intelligence, is writen upon the margin of a Savannah paper, of Thursday last, addressed to the Postmaster of this city.

"An express is said to be arrived in this city, in 17 days over land from Pensacola, announcing the arrival of the French trops, sav 4000, under the command of General Victor, at Louisiana."

IMPORTANT.

In the Washington Intelligencer, of the 14th instant, there is published a translation of a letter from the Marquis de Casa Yrujo to the secretary of state, dated March 10th, containing the information that the Intendant at New-Orleans has declared to him, that the act of shutting the port of New-Orleans against American vessels, was NOT the act of the court of Spain but of his own; and the Marquis de Casa moreover adds that he will adopt such measures as must ensure to the United States, the enjoyment of *all* the rights stipulated in the 22d article of the treaty, on the arrival at New-Orleans of the dispatches, which will be forwarded under the date of his letter.

—*DIED*—

In the city of New-York, on the 3d instant, in the 77th year of his age, after a severe and lingering sickness, which he bore with the utmost Christian fortitude, DANIEL DUNSCOMB, Esq. father of Major ANDREW DUNSCOMB, dec. late of this city.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

LATE FROM GIBRALTER.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship American-Hero, captain Masters, in 38 days from Gibraltar. Captain M. informs us, that on the 28th January, three days previous to his sailing, information was received there from Cadiz that all American vessels had been ordered by the Spanish Government to depart immediately from Cadiz, and that no more would be permitted to enter. The cause of this interdiction was not publickly known. Twelve sail, which had quitted port in consequence of this order, were driven ashore; one of them the ship William-and-Henry, belonging to Mr. William Gray of Salem.

Whilst capt. M. lay at Gibraltar several very severe gales of wind were experienced, in which many outward and inward-bound vessels were totally lost, amongst which we are sorry to number the fine new ship Cora, captain Bourne, (belong to Messrs. Snell, Stagg and Co of this city) on her passage from Gibralter to Cadiz; the principal part of her cargo, consisting of staves, will be preserved. In the same storm the United States frigate Constellation broke one of her anchors, and drifted to sea. She narrowly escaped being driven on shore, as she lay in only five fathoms water at the time of the accident.

The frigate Adams was at Gibraltar, watching the motions of the Tripolitan brig, which still continued there.

It was currently reported that five Tripoline corsairs were out on a cruize against American vessels, but no account of their success had reached Gibraltar.

Price of Provisions at Gibraltar and up the Straits: Beef 18 dollars, pork 25, flour 9 1-2.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

From our Correspondents.

"NEW-YORK, March 8, 1803.

"The ship Richmond, Captain Budd, bound to Hamburg, got under way this morning at 10 o'clock, having on board the Hon. Mr. Munroe, (envoy to France) family and suite, who are to be landed in the English channel. As the ship passed the battery, his excellency was honored with a federal salute.

"From the circumstance of Mr. Munroe's taking his family with him, there is great probability of his being appointed to succeed Mr. Livingston at Paris; who it appears, in lettrs to his friends in New-York, deems his situation rather unpleasant, and may be induced to solicit his recal."

No reinforcements had arrived at St. Domingo from France, when the Polly and Nancy (arrived at Baltimore.) sailed from Aux Cayes. The Blacks had grown very Formidable, and were at one time in possession of Auc-Aucana, but a sortie was made against them, and they were obliged to fly with loss. The prisoners were either hung or tied back to back, and thrown into the sea. No business doing of any consequence. Flour dull at eight dollars.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

The honorable Timothy Pickering, esq. is elected a senator in the congress of the United States, by a concurrent vote of the two houses of the legislature of Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated South West Point, February 22.

"We were informed last evening by a gentleman of undoubted authority, that the port of New-Orleans was again OPEN to the Americans."

The subsequent letter from New-Orleans direct, we have reason to believe, contains the latest information from that place. Admitting the above extract to have been taken from a genuine letter, written at South West Point, on the 22d ult. the question occurs, how got the writer his information? There is a difference of only 27 days between the dates of the two letters, and our opinion is, that several more are required, even with the utmost expedition, to convey intelligence from New-Orleans to the latter place. Knowing that many of our merchants are considerably interested in the result of this news, we have been induced to make these observations that no groundless and delusive hopes may be indulged by them on the occasion.

"If the right of deposit has been restored, we shall rejoice, because it will relieve from embarrassment and ruin a numerous and valuable part of the nation—but it can afford no cause of gratulation to the administration or its friends, for their ill-timed negociations and pusillanimous measures have tended to retard rather than accelerate so desirable an event. No credit, however, should be given as yet to the article, which at best is only founded on report.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Jan. 26, 1803, to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

"The schooner Adventure being ready to depart, I have thought it would not be unsatisfactory to you to be acquainted as early as possible with the result of her embassy, as her return with an answer to so important a question as that which occasioned her coming out will doubtless excite much solicitude;—and especially as a matter of this kind does not transpire immediately, a hint from a friend of what may be expected, will not be unacceptable.

"From what I have been able to learn, and I have given myself some trouble to obtain information, I believe the answer of the intendant to the minister on the subject of the deposit, has been very laconic. On the Adventure's arrival, the captain immediatela waited on the intendant, with his dispatches; and, thinking no doubt, that he had to deal with some procrastinating Spaniard, begged he would dispatch him back immediately.

"The intendant, a man of unusual abilities for a Spaniard, after making himself acquainted with the subject of the dispatches, told the captain that if he desired it, he could have his answer in an hour. Some repairs however being necessary for the vessel she has been detained till now, and will sail to-morrow with the woeful tidings of no change in our affairs.

"The intendant has briefly informed the minister that what he has done shall remain so until contrary orders are received from court. And pray now what will be the next step of your pusillanimous government.

"The Americans in this place, who are principally of the Jeffersonian sect, are completely mortified and astonished. They expected before this to have seen the city of New-Orleans garrisoned by Kentucky-men. Little did they imagine that their idol Jefferson, was so credulous and weak, as to be gulled by gilded professions, and to attempt negociation.

"After this late outrage on their country, what can the Americans think of themselves? What may they not expect, and what will the Spaniards not be tempted to do, when they see their insults tamely acquiesced in? I had myself some kind of a right or pretension to being a citizen of the United States, but now I say vive a *Spanish Subject*: It is true they are as low as almost any of the human race, but I begin to think America wishes to get even lower.

"We are anxiously waiting the arrival of the mail (due the 28th) when we hope to be favored with accounts from your government, and thereby to judge of what may be the event of this shameful business. If it is not very spirited in its conduct, America will indeed sink her reputation, and become the ridicule of the world. The little republic of Natchez seems all on fire, and "eager for the fray."

"The French have not yet made their appearance among us, and a report is now gaining ground that they never will. Indeed we have been amused lately with the hope of a *negociation being on foot* in Europe, by which Louisiana was to come into the possession of America. If this were to be the case, this country would soon be one of the most psosperous and wealthy portions of the world.

"Trade here is in a very embarrassed state in consequence of the scarcity of cash, the principal owners of specie withholding it from circulation, to be prepared for the worst on the arrival of the French. Cotton the principal article of our export, is now selling at 15, sugar 5 1-2 to 6 dollars, and every thing else is propotionable low. Imports of all kinds are abundant and in no demand.—Claret of a good quality has been sold lately at vendue as low as 15 dollars the cask. Vessels are numerous, and freights consequently low—3 1-2 to 4 cents may be obtained for cotton to Europe."

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 12th day of April next,

Two pieces of Ground,

WITH all the Houses and Improvements thereon, lying on the Main street in the city of Richmond, being a corner of the said street and the Market-street, of the following dimensions, to wit—One of forty feet on the Main street, and sixty feet on the Market street, making an oblong square of forty feet by sixty feet; the other adjoining the former, on the said Market-street, containing fifteen feet in front, and of the same breadth back forty feet, and the balance for thirty feet back of the breadth of ten feet, be the same more or less, to raise the sum of three hundred pounds current money, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April 1800, due from the estate of William Holliday to Samuel Moody, executor of John Lynar, and all the expences incident to the sale.

WILLIAM HAY, Trustee.

March 18, 1803. 12aw3w.

N. B. The said pieces of Ground are subject to a ground rent to the estate of Nicholas B. Seabrook.

I will Sell

THE balance of my U per TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 10th of November next, at the next Orange district court. Bond and good security will be required. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court-house, on the same terms

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803: 2w

LOST OR MISSING,

A VOLUME of CURRIE's EDITION OF BURNS. The person who has it will oblige the owner if he will lodge it at this office.

Richmond, March 18. (2p)

The Famous and Compleat Horse, STIRLING.

Never beaten but once and then by accident

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoutedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, some-"times ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pelled it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Cautic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potts out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Lichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each; received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineaas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade: his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

☞ From the difficulty of completing the surveys, the sale of the Ampthill Estate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertisement.

February 16, 1803.

To be RENTED,

For one or more years, and possession given the 1st of April next, a convenient

STORE HOUSE & LOT,

With the necessary appendages,

WELL inclosed, in a rich, populous and wealthy neighborhood, in the county of Amherst, on the main road leading from New-Glasgow to Lynchburg, five miles from the former and fifteen from the latter; twelve miles from Camden's Warehouse on James River, where the road leading from that place to Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, intersects and crosses the Lynchburg road.—For further information enquire of Mr. James Taliaferro of Richmond, or the subscriber near the premises.

DANIEL TUCKER.

March 1, 1803. 5t‡

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3091 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. cptf.

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 101—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The thorough-bred Horse

Northumberland,

FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now rising eight years old, and in high perfection, will stand the ensuing season (which will commence on the 1st day of March) at my stable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, SIX the single leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom in either case—the insurance money to be sent with the mare; if she should not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. Notes of hand, for the season, will be expected with the mares, payable the first day of September; which may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the last day of July, when the season will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good pasturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price, will be furnished, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The strictest attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind.

JOSEPH BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horse Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakespeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be easily known by adverting to Mr. Tayloe's certificates, (not inserted here) who run him at Richmond and Petersburg, where he was nearly distancing (the second heat) Maria, who run with so much success to the Southward.

J. BALL.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,

BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse,

BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'cy.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, fix below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.